

### Progress of building and bridge works.

Q.—73. **Sri B. N. BORANNA GOWDA** (Belur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(a) the quantity of steel supplied to the Public Works Department for construction of buildings;

(b) the quantity of steel supplied to the Public Works Department for construction of bridges;

(c) whether it is true that work has been stopped on account of the fact that iron and steel could not be secured in time by this Department;

(d) whether it is a fact that Engineers had gone to Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works, a number of times for obtaining steel since it was not supplied to Hassan District?

A.—**Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA** (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—

(a) The total quantity of steel so far allotted to the Mysore Public Works Department for use on buildings is 350 tons for the calendar year 1952.

(b) The quantities of steel allotted to the Mysore Public Works Department for use on road and bridge works are 228 tons and 125 tons for the years 1951 and 1952, respectively.

(c) The progress of most of the building and bridge works is handicapped due to inadequacy of steel supplies made to Public Works Department on quota allotments from the Central Government and the delay involved in the procurement of steel from firms.

(d) The Executive Engineer, Hassan had been to Bhadravathi twice on his way back from Shimoga where he had gone to attend the Meeting of Officers.

### Extent of Relief to parts of Kolar District.

Q.—305. **Sri K. S. VASAN** (Kolar Gold Fields).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

the relief measures started and the extent of such relief made available to

the affected people in parts of Kolar District which are affected by famine by relief centres organised by the Government and other organisations?

A.—**Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA** (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).— Due to the adverse seasonal conditions, the need to provide employment to the persons of the affected areas was felt as early as in September 1951 and relief works have been started in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, parts of Bangalore and Mandya, as the effect of adverse conditions was felt in these areas to a great degree. A large number of works, to afford employment to as many people in the affected areas as possible, have been started. The details of the number of works and outlay incurred are noted below :—

District	No. of works in progress	Outlay incurred
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Figures for 1951-52 (to end of March 1952).

			Rs.	a.	p.
Kolar	...	247	75,980	3	1
Chitaldrug	...	15	15,374	0	0
Tumkur	...	6	3,165	4	0

Figures for 1952-53 (from 1st April to 31st May 1952).

Kolar	...	638	2,98,529	15	0
Chitaldrug	...	28	31,107	15	0
Tumkur	...	51	52,875	4	0

The daily average expenditure on relief works in Kolar District is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20,000. The amount spent up to 31st May 1952 is Rs. 2,98,529-15-0. Wages fixed in the first instance to the labourers employed on relief works have since been enhanced to Re. 0-12-0 per male cooly and Re. 0-10-0 for a female and a boy above twelve years of age. The rate of payment for earthwork has also been stepped up from Re. 0-10-0 per 1½ cubic yards to Re. 0-12-0 for one cubic yard, per adult.

An allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs has been distributed, from 1st April 1952, among the several districts for relief

## (SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.)

works and expenditure connected with fodder as noted below :—

District	Relief works	Fodder
	Rs.	Rs.
Kolar ...	2,95,000	19,500
Tumkur ...	55,000	16,000
Chitaldrug ...	40,000	11,500
Mandya ...	10,000	83,000
Mysore ...	25,000	7,000
Bangalore ...	20,000	...
Total ...	4,45,000	1,37,000

As the allotment provided to Kolar District under Land Improvement, etc., Loans during 1952-53 was found to be insufficient, an additional allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned exclusively to Kolar District for meeting the demand under Land Improvement and Takavi Loans and Well Subsidy.

Scarcity for drinking water was felt to some extent in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Action has been taken to sink temporary wells in tank beds, and to deepen existing wells.

*Fodder.*—Arrangements have been made to supply fodder from Mandya and Mysore Districts to Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, where scarcity for fodder was felt. Movement of fodder was slow in the beginning due to want of demand and the non-availability of waggon accommodation, but as demand increased, arrangements were made to run two block-specials a day to Kolar District, and one block-special every week to Tumkur District, in addition to the normal supply waggons. The quantity supplied to these three districts up to 30th May 1952 is 808 tons from Mandya and 70 tons from Mysore, in all about 900 tons. The reduction of the price from 6 pies per pound to 4 pies per pound has also stepped up the demand.

Fodder is now being supplied from Mandya daily. As scarcity for fodder has not diminished yet, arrangements have been made to supply about 700 tons of hay from Mandya District during the month of June 1952.

Fodder which was sold at the subsidised rate of 6 pies per pound has been ordered to be sold at a further reduced rate of 4 pies per pound as the villagers were found not in a position to purchase it even at the subsidised rate of 6 pies per pound.

In addition to the above relief, arrangements have been made to dispense charity in the shape of cash and ration doles to indigent and helpless people in the affected areas out of allotments made from the Assam Earthquake Relief Funds.

A generous gift of 100 pieces of old clothes made by the Bengalee residents of Bangalore under the leadership of Mrs. Gupta (wife of Mr. Gupta, Accountant-General in Mysore), has been distributed among indigent people in Kolar.

In addition, local committees have been formed at District and Taluk levels to collect and buy clothes and to distribute them to the needy.

Milk powder and multi-vitamin tablets have been also distributed in some areas through the local committees and the Indian Red Cross.

*Remissions.*—Pending formal sanction of proposals of remission cases by Government, collection of assessment both dry and wet in the affected areas has been suspended.

Every effort is being made to afford relief to the persons of the affected areas. 1 P.M.

(Information promised on 20th June 1952 to be given while answering supplementaries on Question No. 197.)

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Chief Minister).—There is one matter, Sir. The other day, on the 20th June, I promised Janab Mohamed Imam that I would furnish answers to Question No. 197. That day I pleaded not want of will but want of time for furnishing the answer. Now I have handed a copy of the answers to the Secretary, Mysore Legislature and one copy to Janab Imam. Copy placed in the Legislature Library, *Vide* No. 6 L. A. of 1952.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—I have forgotten what that question

s. However, will I be permitted to put supplementaries on this?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now that question is over.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—The Hon'ble Member can put a fresh question.

Janab J. MOHAMED IMAM.—At the next session?

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—Even in this Session; Short Notice question.

Mr. SPEAKER.—However, it is over. We will see tomorrow.

### Election to the Senate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As Hon'ble Members have already been informed, election to the Senate will take place today between the hours 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. in the Secretary's Room.

## BUDGET FOR 1952-53.—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

### Second Stage—(contd.)

#### Demand No. 14—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

##### 27. Administration of Justice.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,92,000 be granted to the Government to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1953, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

### Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary.

Sri M. LINGANNA (Nanjangud).—Sir, I move:

"That the demand under the head '27 Administration of Justice' for Rs. 15,92,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to urge the Government to take immediate steps to separate the Executive from the Judiciary)"

Sir, while commending this cut motion for the acceptance of this Hon'ble House, I need not lay stress upon the importance of this aspect of the Constitution. We know that we have reached a stage when we have hammered out a Constitution for ourselves in the Constituent Assembly which was elected by the people. We also know that we are now working under the new Constitution having been elected under adult suffrage. It is a well-known fact that under the Directive Principles in the Constitution there is a provision to the effect that in every State, whether it is Part A, or Part B or Part C, the Executive should be separated from the Judiciary. It is article 50 of the Constitution under the Directive Principles of State Policy. It is a well-known doctrine in the development of any Government. And also we know from the Constitution of India, that a Supreme Court has been established vesting it with all judicial functions. And while providing for the establishment of a Supreme Court it has been contemplated under that particular provision that the Supreme Court will have the power to decide matters relating to the Centre and the federating units or between States and States. As the members of this House are aware, it is well-recognised in the American Constitution that the Judiciary should be independent of the Executive. I also want to bring home to the Members of this House that these three component parts of a Government *viz.*, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary should function independently of each other. We know also full well why there should be this separation. For example, if the Executive is given the power to legislate as well as execute and also sit in judgment over its own legislation, we know to what extent that power would be exercised in conformity with the accepted principles of democracy. Instead of the principle of democracy being implemented there would be what we call dictatorship. That is the reason why all authors and all accepted scholars on Constitutionalism have said that the Judiciary should be completely independent of the Executive and they have